

## CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A Canton correspondent sent us the following letter which arrived too late for publication in our issue of yesterday (the 11th inst.).

CANTON, Monday, 8.30 p.m.

I am writing this letter after a day's hard and exciting work, so you must excuse my flying all over the place, as I have to go on rounds at 9 o'clock.

At 6 this morning the watchman on the Hankow wharf kicked a Chinaman into the water and that started the riot. The mob burnt the wharf and then charged on Shamien. They reached the settlement, where little was known about any row, about 9 a.m. and first looted Thomas, Rowe, and Smith's junior mess and then set fire to it—in succession Sander's bungalow, de Britto's bungalow, Reed's bungalow, Dr. Wiles, Rev. Grundy, Pustau & Co's, Reed & Co's, The Tee House, Concordia Hall Club, Mrs. Lamont's, Condon House, Police Station, Holwill's and Roches's—were burnt to the ground. Legation's, Gunther's, the two houses of the London Mission completely looted, Russell's partly looted. A few foreigners made a stand, Messrs. Von Kettler, Von Mollendorf, Price, Butler, Lapentz, Muller, Von Pustau, Lindberg, Laub, Raven, and some tide waiters held the mob in check and captured 4 prisoners. The first lot of troops arrived about 12 but did nothing; stronger detachments arrived at 1.30 and the mob were cleared off. A meeting of the consuls at Seymour's (American Consul) was held at 3 p.m., but I don't know what transpired. At 5 p.m. at the Club, Duval, Chairman of the Municipal Council, presided over a general meeting, and the foreigners to the number of 60 attended and were divided into three watches.

1st watch.—Captain Von Pustau, 7 to 9 p.m., and 4 to 6 a.m.

2nd watch.—Captain Dent, 9 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. 3rd watch.—Captain — (7) 12.30 to 4 a.m.

The whole force is under the command of Baron Von Kettler of the German Consulate, and the German Consulate is our rendezvous.

All the ladies are on board the *Honam* and *Ningpo*. The affair must have been organized—the telegraph wire was cut quite early in the morning.

The *Kiang Chow* left about 3 p.m. and I expect she will take the latest news to Hongkong. Of the houses burnt the inmates only have what they stand up in, and I am sorry to say I am one of the unfortunate.

No Europeans have been killed that I hear of. Mr. Schroeter was wounded in the head and stomach. Will write again by first opportunity.

## THE RIOTS AT CANTON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 12th September, 1883.

After an anything but agreeable trip, lasting about 26 hours, in the *Kiangchow* we safely reached our destination at noon to-day. A brief account of the voyage may not be without interest. We left the Steamboat Company's wharf at 10.45 a.m. the sea gradually increasing in strength and rain falling heavily. An unusually large number of European passengers were on board, including four "special correspondents," also one or two local celebrities who, with warlike ardour, were anxious to participate in anything that might be going on in the City of Rams. The passenger accommodation on the *Kiangchow* being *Kiangchow* exceedingly limited, so comfort was out of the question, but as we expected to make the passage in ten or eleven hours very scant attention was paid to prospective personal discomfort. We could not then foresee the treat that was in store for us; however, by the time we had got well clear of the wharf a strong gale of wind was blowing, which gradually increased into a hurricane. For a couple of hours the little craft struggled desperately to make the "throat-gates" at the Capeingmoon, but it seemed a hopeless case, and Captain Goggin and his chief officer, a weather-beaten veteran, at last held a brief consultation as to what was the best course to pursue. It was then unanimously decided that as it was hardly worth while to risk the ship and perhaps the lives of all on board by vainly struggling against the elements, we should run for shelter inside Stonecutters' Island. Shortly before 1 o'clock we were safely riding at anchor about a couple of hundred yards off the island; the *Poosan*, which had left for Canton at 6 a.m. and had also been compelled to return, lay between us and the Chinese mainland, and the *White Cloud*, which we had left at the wharf, shortly afterwards came over and took up a berth a few hundred yards to the westward.

As we were now in comparative comfort, the vessel behaving very well indeed in a nasty sea, I thought it as well to obtain all the particulars available concerning the riots in Canton, as owing to my having to leave at almost a moment's notice I was not well posted up in the details. The statements made to me by Captain Goggin and the officers of the *Kiangchow* were substantially as follows:—On Monday morning somewhere between 5 and 6 a.m. a Chinese runner from one of the boarding houses wanted to get on board the *Hankow*, which was at usual lying alongside the wharf. As it is the rule not to admit Chinese on board until after 6, the Portuguese watchman refused to allow the Chinaman to pass, and it is said, that in trying to forcibly eject him, he pushed his antagonist over the side of the vessel into the water. It is also stated that the Chinaman missed his footing and accidentally fell into the river, however, be that as it may, it is certain that the unfortunate man fell into the river by some means or other, and was drowned. His body was quickly picked up, and thrown on board the *Hankow*. The report soon spread amongst the Chinese in the neighbourhood that a foreigner had murdered a Chinaman and a crowd assembled at the wharf. The magistrate of the district when informed of the circumstances, went on board the steamer and wished to have the watchman handed over into his custody, but as this was refused he disappeared from the scene altogether. The crowd soon began to assume gigantic proportions, and to display rowdy propensities. A shower of stones, bricks, and other missiles were aimed at the *Hankow* and this was the actual commencement of the riot. Captain Ogston, seeing that matters were assuming a dangerous aspect, hauled away from the wharf, and after a while dropped down overboard "spit." Meanwhile the rioters, of whom about a dozen only took an active part in the work of destruction, had taken entire possession of the wharf, and after burning the wooden house, which was used as a sort of store for ropes, &c., and a small steam launch, the property of Captain Ogston, proceeded to the demolition of the wharf itself. With the aid of kerosene and other inflammable materials the structure was soon in a blaze, and eventually was burned to the water's edge. A rush was then made for the Steamboat Company's wharf, and a cry was raised to fire the Custom House. The Custom officials closed the doors and windows of their establishment, the crowd jeering all the while and assuring them that they would burn down the place by and bye. The attempt on the Steamboat Company's wharf not proving successful, the cry was suddenly raised to burn

down the foreigners houses on the Shamien, and the excited rabble immediately rushed toward the foreign concession. Meeting no opposition worthy of the name, the mob quickly

forced the bridge and shortly after 8 o'clock were in full possession of the upper end of Shamien. It is stated that several kerosene stores were looted on the way from the wharf to the bridge, but at all events a number of the rioters had kerosene, gunpowder with fuses attached, and other combustibles to aid them in their designs. The foreign community were taken by surprise—some were out walking, some in their baths, and all without effective arms, so that practically the Shamien was defenceless. A bold front shown by a score of men might at first have checked the rioters before the "Terminus" was reached; but that bold front was not shown until it was too late. The safety of the women and children appears to have been the first object thought of, and no time was lost in conveying them on board the steamship *Ningpo*, where they were hospitably received by Captain Cass, who got up steam and made every preparation for any emergency. During this time the work of destruction had been rapidly progressing; the "Terminus" (Messrs. Thomas, Rowe, and Smith's junior mess) Mr. Saunders' bungalow and the one adjoining occupied by Mr. de Britto, the residences of Dr. Wiles and the Rev. Mr. Grundy, Messrs. Pustau & Co's and Messrs. Reed & Co's premises, the new ice house, the Concordia Club and Theatre, Mrs. Lamont's bungalow, the Shamien police station, and the houses of Messrs. Holwill and Roches were burned to the ground, or totally demolished without opposition. In addition to these also the houses of Mr. Lepissier, and the London Mission, and an attempt was being made to loot and demolish Messrs. Russell & Co's establishment when the rabble received a final check. A number of soldiers had arrived on the scene shortly after the riot commenced, but they were driven away by the mob and it is alleged that several of them fraternized with the rioters. A few Germans, notwithstanding the refusal of the Consul to undertake the responsibility of their actions, had armed themselves with rifles and for a time held the mob in check, but eventually they were compelled to retreat to the bridge, but of course they could not offer any lengthened resistance to the overpowering numbers of the Chinese, although a number of the latter were shot down. Urgent demands had been made for assistance to the Viceroy, but it was not until about two o'clock in the afternoon—long after the Consuls had hauled down their flags—that the troops made their appearance, and then the riot was at an end. The mob fled in all directions, and their escape would seem to have been facilitated by the soldiers, as only some half dozen were captured and they fell into the hands of the foreigners. Early in the day it was thought that an attempt would be made to burn the British Consulate and obtain possession of Logan, who was confined there pending his trial for shooting several Chinese two or three weeks ago, so Dr. Hance thought it advisable to have his prisoner conveyed on board the *Ningpo*. Immediately the Viceroy's troops were in possession the British Consul despatched the *Kiangchow* to Hongkong with a request to Commodore Cumming to send up gunboats without delay for the protection of British subjects. After anchoring during the worst of the blow on Tuesday morning, the *Kiangchow* reached Hongkong before six o'clock, and Captain Goggin immediately interviewed the Commodore on board the *Victor Emmanuel*. At 8 o'clock the *Swift* and *Expoir*, the only available craft in the harbour, were steaming at full speed towards Canton.

This short narrative from onlookers, of nearly all that took place, gives a very clear notion of the whole affair, and gave me a very strong desire to be on the scene of action without loss of time. About three o'clock in the afternoon the gale moderated slightly, so our gallant skipper determined to make another attempt to get inside the Capsingmoon. It was a hard struggle as the sea was very heavy, but at last we got inside, however, we were just between Linlin and the Bogue the river was simply impassable for a vessel like the *Kiangchow*, so there was nothing for it but to anchor again and to exercise our patience as best we could. Captain Goggin was ubiquitous in providing for the comfort of his passengers, even throwing open his own cabin for our accommodation, and he was ably seconded in his hospitable efforts by his chief officer (with whose name I am not acquainted) and Mr. T. Clark, chief engineer. Shortly after dinner the lights of a steamer were seen approaching from the direction of Hongkong, and although we could not obtain a glimpse of the vessel we surmised that it was the French gunboat *Lutin*, a surmise which proved correct. The barometer gradually fell until 1.15 a.m. this morning when we again got under weigh, the sea, by this time having gone down, although a nasty drizzling rain still fell, making an outside berth anything but comfortable. We sighted the *Lutin*, lying at anchor on the opposite side of the river, shortly after starting, and just before reaching Whampoa, where we heard that the *Swift* had passed the preceding evening at 4 o'clock, the *Kiangchow* bound for Macao and the *Hankow* en route to Hongkong, passed us. The appearance of the *Lutin* was a great relief, as it was taken to indicate that the troubles in Canton had all passed. A few minutes before noon we were threading our way up to the buoy, directly opposite the Custom House. The wharf used by the *Hankow* is completely demolished, and as we passed, the street from thence to the Custom House was densely packed by thousands of Chinese. Opposite Shamien the two British gunboats *Swift* and *Expoir*, and some half dozen of the Viceroy's gun vessels are anchored, and the whole of the concession is encircled by the tents of the Viceroy's army, all in gaudy uniforms, are looting about all over the place.

Canton, Wednesday night.

I have been through the whole of the Shamien, carefully inspected the demolished properties, heard the different versions of the riot from many various standpoints, and formed my own conclusions of the entire business. There is little to add to the substantially accurate account furnished me by Captain Goggin and his officers, briefly detailed above. Practically speaking the half the Shamien, stretching from the house adjoining the British Consulate to the bridge across the Canal, is in ruins. The rioters certainly did their work effectually, the bare walls alone standing in most cases, whilst in others the entire structures are level with the ground. I could not help feeling, vicious on surveying the blackened ruins of the pretty little Concordia Theatre, a feeling that was somewhat intensified after I had got half suffocated in exploring all that remains of Mr. Raven's new ice factory. The ruin of this latter building is also most complete, although the machinery does not appear to have sustained any damage, even the gauge glass remaining unimpaired. The police station and the houses adjoining are now a mass of charred bricks and stones. Outside Mr. Holwill's residence I picked up a curio that had evidently belonged to that gentleman's choice collection; it was the figure of an animal bearing some resemblance to the sacred Benares bull, which, although slightly damaged, I would have kept had it not been for my scruples about "looting." Although Mr. Holwill's house is completely gutted, the flower

pots are still in the front of the verandahs, and singularly enough the window curtains are un injured.

It is generally believed here that the affair was premeditated, and I have heard it stated that Dr. Von Mollendorf is in possession of reliable evidence to that effect. With this point I may deal at another time. There can be little doubt that, if the Europeans had been armed (it is very singular that there were scarcely any arms in the concession) when the riot first broke out and had shown a bold front at the gate, the affair would have been quelled almost at the commencement. Still it was perhaps, under all circumstances, the better plan to follow the advice of the Consuls and get everybody on board ship, leaving the Viceroy to make arrangements to protect foreign property. The presence of a British or other foreign gunboat would have rendered the attempt of the mob quite abortive, and it is much to be regretted that the naval authorities have disregarded the warnings so often given them in the *Telegraph*. The absence of naval protection has led to immense destruction of property and to deplorable loss of life. From ten to fifteen Chinese were killed—several bodies were still lying unburied this afternoon—and one German gentleman was wounded in four places by lead pellets fired from some old blunderbuss. Fortunately the wounds are not of a serious character, most of the pellets having been safely extracted. Great indignation is expressed about the tardiness of the Viceroy in sending the troops, and I understand that a very strong protest, signed by all the Consuls excepting Mr. Seymour, the U.S. Consul, was forwarded to him to-day. It is rumoured that His Excellency refused to allow telegrams to be sent to Hongkong; but whether this be true or otherwise I am not in a position to say.

A great "scare" was got up by the report that the Viceroy had given orders not to permit any foreign men-of-war to pass the Bogue Forts. As this was equivalent to a defiance to the foreign powers, the Chinese rabble who are strongly anti-foreign were jubilant, whilst even foreigners began to feel uneasy, even although the Shamien was held by the troops. The appearance of the *Swift* quickly dispelled this delusion, and prevented the possibility of any recurrence of the rioting. The *Swift* had a terrible job of it, as the sea to the Bogue, fighting against a tremendous sea and a strong wind blowing directly against her, she broke continuously over her, and the Chinese pilot was anxious to stop several times. However, Lieut. Tisdall was determined to get ahead and the great power and fine sea-going qualities of the *Swift* served him in good stead. At 4 p.m. Whampoa was reached, and after a delay of between two and three hours waiting for the tide, she arrived at the Shamien about 8 o'clock. The *Expoir* was compelled to seek shelter and only arrived about noon to-day. The French gunboat *Lutin* made her appearance during the afternoon, and I met lots of her officers and men on shore during the night. The Consuls all acted most creditably throughout the emergency. Dr. Hance, after conveying his wife and family on board the *Ningpo*, returned to the British Consulate and would not leave until he had hauled down his flag, although the mob were howling around the place for hours. One very laughable incident came under my observation. Captain Cass of the *Ningpo*, having only a limited supply of arms on board, sent a request to the British Consul for the loan of some rifles to arm his crew and the foreigners on board in the event of an emergency arising. Dr. Hance promptly responded by forwarding eleven old fashioned muzzle-loading Enfields with an assortment of *Snider* ammunition. I hear that Mr. Seymour, the U.S. Consul, has drawn out an estimate of the damage done, which he places at two hundred thousand dollars. The other Consuls estimate it at from one million to fifteen hundred thousand. Although the city is still greatly excited, there are no fears of any further disturbances. The troops on the Shamien numbering about 1,500 under command of a Colonel, can hardly be called soldiers; they are what Lord Wolsey would term men with muskets—and such muskets, ye gods! A number of men are simply armed with three pointed spears, weapons that would only excite laughter amongst foreigners. However, their presence is a guarantee of safety, and they must in justice be credited with having stopped the riot. Although only a few prisoners are in custody at present, a number of the ringleaders will doubtless be captured, and decapitation wholesale will be the order of the day. I had almost forgotten to say that the Europeans organised patrol parties on Tuesday night after most of the residents had again taken up their abode on the Shamien. This step was entirely unnecessary. So long as the gunboats are here there is no danger, and I should think that henceforward a British man-of-war will always be stationed at Canton.

## SHANGHAI.

The steamship *Keelung* reports as follows:—"Broke down near Barren Islands on the 30th ult., and had to put in here for repairs. We were bound to Swatow at the time."

H. E. Yu San, the newly appointed Judge for Szechuen Province, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, and will soon proceed on his journey to take up his position.

We hear from Newchwang that the heat there has been intense, the thermometer having had a maximum range of 104 degrees for several days. Cholera prevails there, and several deaths occur daily amongst the natives.

We have reason to believe that a few Chinese shoemakers, tailors, mafos, sampan men, carpenters, blacksmiths, builders, bakers, storekeepers, and gardeners would find an opportunity of making a good living in the new port of Jenchuan (Seoul), Korea.

We hear that the new port of Seoul (Jenchuan) is developing rapidly. Hundreds of natives are springing up daily near the Custom House, and Japanese houses along the Southern beach, including one hotel. The merchants and storekeepers are mostly Japanese, and it is very desirable to start some foreign and Chinese opposition.

Wang Chin Nian, the Chief of the pirates who had given great trouble in Chekiang, and who lately surrendered himself to the Mandarins, has again escaped. After he surrendered the Governor gave him a position to take command of some 40 or 50 soldiers, but as the number was so small he was discontented with his position in a post in which he was only looked upon as a petty officer.

An occasional correspondent, writing under date of Chefoo, 30th August, says:—"The sailing operations have been completed, and the *Fookien* has been completed, and consisted of all the main deck angle-iron fittings, anchors, chains, spars, &c. The hull, with the remaining contents, were sold the same afternoon, and disposed of to a Chinaman for \$3,000. Messrs. Craseman, Hagen, & Co. were the auctioneers."

Our Chefoo correspondent writes to us under date 30th August:—Arrivals.—24th—British schooner *Beta* from Australia, 65 days passage; barque *M. A. Dixon* from Shanghai; 29th—barque *Androskov* from Amoy; schooner *Alvina* from Hongkong; 29th—German barque *Livingstone* from Hongkong; 30th—schooner *Benedicta* and *Peter* both from Taiwan. Of men-of-war: 29th, H.M.S. *Foxhound*. Departures.—29th

British schooner *Willis* for Russia. Weather fine and cool.

All the wells in Chefoo have been medically tested, and many of them condemned as being unfit to drink. There are two very good wells; one outside the settlement and the other a newly dug one inside the settlement. These two wells have been tested by medical men, and pronounced to contain excellent water. From these two wells both schools in Chefoo are supplied.

In Tientsin they have been having fearful weather of late. The rain was pouring from Monday night till Wednesday at noon, with a gale of wind, so that again there was a strong fresh running down. The water has risen again two feet and the plains are all flooded. It is true that the King of Korea tore up the Chinese flag, which was sent to him by Li Hung-chang to be the future flag of Korea.—*Mercury*.

## NINGPO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 23rd, 1883.

Yesterday morning the weather looked threatening. During the day the wind increased and the barometer gradually fell. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's agents again thought it prudent to detain the *Typhoon*, which should have left for Shanghai at 4 p.m. During the night the wind increased and the barometer fell all through the night. The wind blew in heavy gusts from the N.W.; and towards morning it gradually veered round to the E., blowing with terrific force. Between 6 and 8 o'clock the barometer fell to 28.77. The *Typhoon*, *Yungning*, and the *Poosan* had steam up all night. During the heaviest of the blow, the barque *Citania*, and the Chinese gunboat *Yungkai* dragged their anchors, and went on shore; both vessels, I am pleased to say, received no damage, and got off at high water. The tide rose four feet above its usual level, flooding the Bund and Main Street and the floors of many houses. The casualties among the Chinese shipping in harbour are very great. Quite a number of junks have gone ashore, and are badly damaged; others collided and lost their masts, bulwarks, &c., and a few have been sunk under the smaller fry, sampans, &c. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The *Typhoon* and *Yungning* had a narrow escape; a large Fokien junk parted her cable and drifted between the steamers, as they were moored at their respective pontoons; several other large junks that had dragged their anchors were also nearly fouling the same steamers. At 3.30 the barometer began to rise rapidly, and the gale abated. On shore the loss of property is very great, as quite a number of Chinese houses were blown down; the roofs and walls of many others have been very much damaged. The roofs, ceilings, and gutters of all the foreign houses, together with their gardens are more or less destroyed. Three or four foreign house-boats have been greatly injured. The Bridge of Boats is also destroyed. A number of ice houses have been blown down.

It is reported that quite a number of people have lost their lives by the falling in of roofs of houses, capsizing of boats, &c., but no reliable information can at present be obtained.

The oldest residents state they have never experienced such a heavy gale before. Nearly all the bund has been washed away, and two lorches are piled up on its remains. A report has just reached me that a large junk loaded with sugar has foundered at Chinhai.

Cholera is very prevalent of late in the city and suburbs, and a few cases have lately been reported in the Settlement. The Chinese prognosticate a very bleak season after the storm.—*Courier*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd September, 1883.

Since last writing, a report has reached us that in the districts of Hangchow, Shooshaing, Yuyau and Fungwa the cotton and rice crops are nearly all destroyed by the inundations caused by the late typhoon. Owing to this, it is feared that there will be a great deal of poverty this winter, and that bands of robbers will be prowling about seeking for prey. Although your correspondent is a cholera skeptic, in his opinion, been much exaggerated, and that whoever may have been the extent of the malady it is now rapidly abating. I regret that I am of a different opinion, as in our small settlement of Kiang-peh during the last twenty days seventy-three deaths have occurred, which are all attributed to cholera. In the city and suburbs, it is impossible to state any definite number, but I should say the maximum of deaths have been at least fifty per day, but I am happy to state that no case of cholera has happened amongst the foreign community.

The funeral of the Board of Public Works for the markets they are adopting to prevent the spread of an epidemic of cholera. Our medical officer also deserves great praise for the good advice that he has given the Chinese, and for the pains he has taken in furnishing them with his own experience, and that of other foreign medical men, in cases of cholera, which has been published for general information; a translation of the same has been made and several thousand copies have been distributed throughout the district. On account of so much sickness prevailing, the Chinese have prohibited the selling of pork for a period. The natives are in great fear of the Josses. Great preparations are being made for a grand procession, which is stated to consist of fifty thousand people who will march round the city, town, villages, &c., for the purpose of chin-chinning the Joss on account of the great sickness that is prevailing.

Our missionary friends have not yet returned from their suburban retreat, therefore all the chapels, churches and schools are still closed. Their return will be hailed with gladness, as it is feared that not a few of their flock (or sheep) have gone astray during their shepherd's absence; they doubtless will find plenty of work to do on their return in bringing back the flock (or sheep) to the fold.—*Courier*.

## HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

14th August, 1883.

Nothing of note has taken place here of late, and, if I must supply you with intelligence, I will give you the good old plan of making bricks without straw.

Since the 1st of the month money has been scarce, and a natural but an artificial cause. The Chinese have been burning large quantities of paper money, &c. on the streets, hills, and every high place. Every evening the bonfires, on the hills present quite a "gunpowder night," appearance, and remind one of the 5th of November. The smoke is so dense that the city seems to be enveloped in fog, and it is impossible to see very far off. That is not all, the smoke enters our dwellings, gets into the eyes, and makes one almost as blind as a pig, by the charcoal fire. Fragments of burnt paper, &c. fly all over the place, and the greatest wonder is why there are so few fires.

All this combustion is in honour of our ancestors, and if the paper burnt, realises its supposed value in the next world, the disembodied

spirits will be well off, and be able to pay all their expenses in handsome style.

One cannot help pitying the poor Chinese, and looking forward to the day when all their superstitions and darkness will be removed, and they shall worship not dead relations but a living Saviour.

The paper vendors will be profiting largely at this season, for the quantity consumed should cause quite a dearth in the market, and paper should realise a premium. To-night, the 15th (7th moon), will end the season for combustion.

The new Viceroy arrived on the 14th inst., and took over the seals of office on the 15th. We hope his term of office will prove more auspicious than that of his predecessor; and that we may be free from all the troubles which have characterized the period of office of the late Viceroy.

The summer is passing away nicely, and day by day the heat seems to become less; to-day, however, has proved an exception, and the thermometer once more registers 91°. We are, however, nearing the "limit of heat" according to the Chinese Almanack, and we cannot expect to have many more hot days.

The summer, though, on the whole, has proved an exceptionally cool one, yet it has robbed us of several from our midst. To-day, another death occurred. Mrs. Kindblad, wife of one in the Customs service; she was only 41 day or two, died this morning, and was buried in the evening, at 6 o'clock.

An item of news reached me last week from Yunnan with reference to the Roman Catholic outrages there. On the way from Yunnan to Tali the Christians saw twelve men in chains going to the capital, including the alleged murderer and accomplices in the murder of M. Terrasse. They expected to meet several in cages, as they were informed several were being transported in that way, but they arrived at their destination without seeing them. I am glad to add that our friends are enjoying good health, and kept in perfect peace, though removed so far from the nearest port.—*Star in the East*.

## CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th, 1883.

Yesterday we experienced a terrific gale of wind, ranging from N.E., E.N.E. and S.E. with low barometer, 29.20. The damage done is considerable, especially to the Concession bunding. Below the Customs a good part of native bunding is carried away and no roadway is left. Most of the trees are blown down, and the loss of life amongst boatmen is, as might be expected, very large. It is to be regretted that the Chinese authorities do not take some little interest in preventing the damage done by the river. It seems more than cruel to think how the poor people and even well-to-do suffer from the mandarins' neglect. Sometimes an expenditure of Tls. 1,000 in staying a hole in the river bank would save millions of property from desolation, but it is never done, nor ever will be under this dynasty.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th, 1883.

The gale was one of the severest ever experienced at this port. The storm raged during the whole day and was at its worst about 8 p.m. The bund was some three feet under water, and much damage was done to the piles and facing. The main drain was much injured and is now blocked up with earth, so that the water is destroyed, and the bulks belonging to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were nearly overturned by the force of the wind. Numerous trees have been cut in half by the wind, and the roads are strewn with branches.

At Wen-yu-tao, above Chinkiang, we regret to hear the embankments have been broken in many places; the fields have been inundated to a considerable depth, and many people have been drowned. Wind moderated to-day.—*Courier*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

4th September, 1883.

Mr. Lawrence Brandon, a British subject employed by a Shanghai firm to superintend the work at the Western part of the Chinkiang Bund, was found dead by his servant this morning at 5.30 a.m. in a room occupied by the deceased on the Hulk of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The boy went to call his master at the usual time, but failed to get any answer. Dr. White was sent for at once, who went immediately, but found it too late to render any professional service. A post mortem examination was held at 11 a.m. I hear that the deceased died from a disordered liver, &c.

The funeral took place at 5.30 p.m., the British service of the Church of England being read by the British Consul. A large number of the foreign community attended.—*Mercury*.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th, 1883.

To-night the Customs Taotal entertains his Chinese friends at the Admiralty Building, and a few select foreigners are invited. Taotal Ma Kien-tung, as superintendent of H.E. Li Hung-chang's military band, has given permission for it to play; and it is said that he has also issued an order that this band is to play each Saturday there.

H.E. Fung, the senior Annamese envoy here, is said to be ill to-day; the Chinese say that out of grief for His Majesty Tu Duc of Annam. H.E. Li Hung-chang would not receive him, but that whatever the envoy had to say, he should say through the Customs Taotal, who will communicate it to him, through whom he would send his reply. All this much affected Fung, and after a few days' sickness he expired to-day. The Customs Taotal is said to be very sorry, and has ordered a splendid coffin. The junior envoy bewails very much the death of the chief and refuses to partake of food.

You have up with it seems, an old saying, that it never rains but it pours; it appears to be the same with our Chinese friends.

On Saturday the Senior Annamese Envoy, Fung, died, and the Chinese say also that the Dai Kun had died at Pao-ling Foo so that at one lift China has got rid of two that were in her care. Similar news has reached us here from Chefoo. The question comes then, is the Dai Kun dead?

The Korean and Japan Trading Treaty is arranged. Japan pays an *ad valorem* duty of 5 percent, it appears that all will pay the same. The Japanese move from the Settlement to the Viceroy's Yamen is finished, and lamps are to be erected to light up the street. That this useful work has been done, and so well, is due to our present Customs Taotal; any other Taotal would not have contributed Tls. 15,000, as it is said, towards it, and defied the opposition he met with. When it is finished, and those who opposed it see that the raising of the roads and the bund along the bank of the river saved the suburbs from being flooded, as that on the other side of the river was, they will now say, "Ah! Taotal and foreigners are good men, and that he is a good man in saying it."

It is spread about here that Taotal Ma Kien-tung, when the Consul-General Mr. E. Fleish-

called on Li Hung-chang at the request of Mr. Tricou, insulted Mr. Fleish, who called for an apology, which it is said Ma Kien-tung refused to give, nor has given yet. On account of this his former French friends here pay very little attention to him. If this is so, it is strange that you don't know anything about it, nor have reported it.

The weather is very dull, with slight rain; we have had rain enough. Thermometer, 80° Fahr.—*Mercury*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 31st, 1883.

The report of the victory at Huc has excited the Chinese here; they want to know if France will move on to China; as according to them, she has finished her task with Annam; or will she move on to Korea. In fact, all sorts of questions are asked.

To-day the ferry boat at the Grand Canal, abreast of the French Cathedral, where it falls into the Peiho, owing to the freshet, came into collision with a tribute boat, having on board about 100 Chinese. This made the boat heel over, and those on board were also brought to the wrong side of the boat; the boat capsized and out of the 100 about 50 were drowned.

By the *Haan*, which is expected to arrive here on the 4th inst., the Annamese Envoy, body will leave with the coffin. They seem to say that it is not the senior envoy, but his secretary, Li Hung-chang has at last made up his mind to let them go, or it may be through pressure brought to bear, since the death of the supposed secretary of the legation, they have been permitted to communicate by telegram.

3rd September, 1883.

Chang Pei Lan, the famous Censor, has been sent to Shensi, to investigate a case brought against the Governor there.

The water in the river is higher than ever. Chen Shu-tang leaves for Shanghai per *Paulta*, thence he goes to Korea.

To-morrow at 10 a.m. the Annamese envoy will have an interview with H.E. Li Hung-chang.—*Mercury*.

## Commercial.

SHARES.

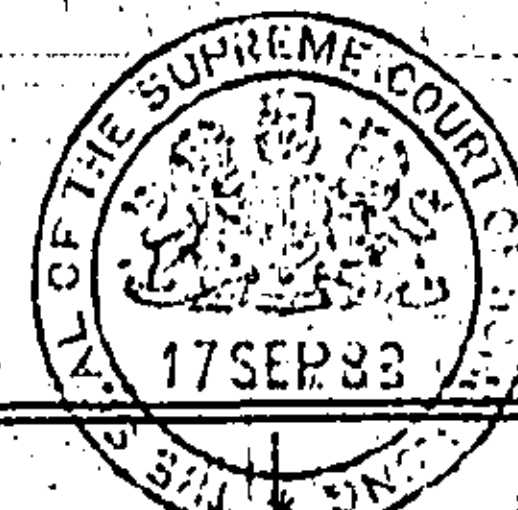
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ... .. 187 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share, sale.



**For Sale.**

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

TO HAND PER "GLENOCLE."

PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET  
SOAPS.  
PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN  
DREDGERS.  
WINTER HOSIERY.  
TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S  
PATTERNS.  
THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS,  
GUARANTEED TO WEAR.  
THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH  
LAMPS.  
THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.  
THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST  
DESIGNS.  
ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

**Insurances.**

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).  
CAPITAL TAELS 500,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LEI YAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.  
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA-WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW-YORK-BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
Agents.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

NOTICE.  
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.  
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,235.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883, Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.  
LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among the Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL (ONE MILLION STERLING) £1,000,000  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at  
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

**INTIMATION.**

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of  
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—MRS. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

**Auctions.**

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-  
tions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 20th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate  
at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
abutting on the North side thereof on the  
Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218  
feet or thereabouts, on the South side  
thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic  
Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet  
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on  
Ground in the possession of Government  
and measuring thereon 240 feet or there-  
abouts, and on the West side thereof on St.  
Francis Street, and measuring thereon 280  
feet or thereabouts, and registered in the  
Land Office as Section A, and the Remain-  
ing Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199,  
(making together the whole of Inland Lot  
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES  
and erections thereon, held for the residue  
of a term of 75 years, from the 26th June,  
1843, and for the further term of 924 years  
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £50.

The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots,  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,  
Solicitors, Hongkong,  
or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [693]

**Notices of Firms.**

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
—Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong Mr.  
ARTHUR SPENCER GARFITT has  
been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [672]

**To be Let.**

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
—Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

N O. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
" 10, " 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
" BISNEE VILLA " Pokfulam, Furnished.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood  
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to  
M. A.,  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

**For Sale.**

NOW READY.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY" a BOOK  
of simple sentences in the CANTONESE  
DIALLECT with free and literal translations, and  
directions for the rendering of English Gramma-  
tical forms in Chinese and vice versa.—By  
J. DYER BALL.

PRICE .....\$2.00.  
INTERLEAVED COPIES .....\$2.50.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR.  
"EASY SENTENCES in the HAKKA DIALECT  
with a Vocabulary."

PRICE .....\$1.00.

The above works are on SALE at Messrs.  
KELLY & WALSH'S, W. BREWER'S and  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [675]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S  
PATENT FRESH WATER  
CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.

Apply to  
G. FENWICK & Co.,  
Victoria Foundry.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [1328]

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and  
WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from  
San Francisco.

PONGEE SILK of all kinds.

Apply to  
FUNG TANG,  
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,  
42, Bonham Strand.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [622]

**Intimations.****SAYLE & CO'S  
SHOW ROOMS.**

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

**"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"**

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS,  
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,  
DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE &amp; CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [249]

**KELLY & WALSH.**

RECEIVED

PER TO-DAY'S MAIL

**MAPS OF TONQUIN.**

PRICES.—25 CENTS.

" 60 "

" 75 "

KELLY &amp; WALSH.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [560]

**W. B. BREWER.**

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS AND HANDBOOKS.  
HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE STARS AND HOW TO FIND THEM.

HOLTHAM'S EIGHT YEARS IN JAPAN.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

NEW DESIGNS IN SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.

CHEAP BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY IN SEVERAL NEW TINTS.  
CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, AND COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

TENNIS BATS, DOUBLE STRUNG.  
COPYING PRESSES, FOOLSCAP AND LETTER SIZE.

CHIT BOOKS AND CHIT CASES and a quantity of NOVELTIES

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [703]

**"NOVELTY STORE,"**

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST OPENED.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR MUSIC EX S.S. "LAERTES":—

LES SIRENES WALTZ, LIGHT OF LOVE WALTZ, AU PRINTemps WALTZ.  
GARDEN PARTY POLKA, BON-BON POLKA, GRELITZ POLKA.

VENITENNE WALTZ, OFFICERS' WALTZ.  
HAPPY THOUGHTS WALTZ.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.  
DOLORES WALTZ.

SOUVIENS-TOI WALTZ.  
MESSENGER OF LOVE WALTZ.

LA REINE DES PAPILLONS WALTZ, RUBY WALTZ.  
SCHUMANN'S, METZLER'S AND CHOPIN'S MUSIC ALBUMS.

&c., &c., &c.  
Apply at the  
"NOVELTY STORE."  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [528]

NOTICE.

IT frequently occurs that from damp or other-  
wise GOOD TEA is spoiled from the fact  
of its being musty, mouldy, unpalatable to  
foreigners' taste and unfit for their use. This  
refused Tea the Lady Superior of the Italian  
Convent now comes forward and begs the Ladies  
and Gentlemen to let her have for her numerous  
Chinese Pupils for whom tea is the Sole luxury.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1883.

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING  
can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES  
AT  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

G. FALCONER &amp; CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERSAND  
JEWELLERS.NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT &amp; CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION  
DEALERS,  
BRACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of  
every description.  
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.  
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand. [6]

**Mails.**

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, TO-DAY, the 14th September, at THREE  
P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,  
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and  
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-  
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within  
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per  
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within  
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be  
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be  
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return  
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 13th September. Parcel Packages will  
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices  
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [1]

**Consignees.**

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG,  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA,"  
Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above  
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-  
signed for Countersignature, and to take im-  
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer  
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to  
Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given  
before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 14th inst.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
22nd instant; or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [697]

**Intimations.**

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable  
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN  
going home from the Far East.—It is under the  
direct Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in  
providing their visitors with every possible  
comfort. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,  
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,  
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-  
modation for travellers, especially those coming  
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-  
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at  
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,  
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-  
SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from  
No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street,  
close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE  
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to  
send in to this Office a List of their Con-  
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion of  
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in  
before the 30th November next, will be made up  
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are  
requested to send a Statement of Business  
Contributed during the half-year ended June  
30th, 1883, on or before September 15th next,  
on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong 20th August, 1883. [693]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from  
this date their Office to No. 44, Praya  
Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

**Shipping.**

STEAMERS.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co's LINE.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND  
Ports, and taking through Cargo to  
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and  
TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW  
CALEDONIA and Fiji.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"  
Captain Ainslie, will be despatched as above,  
TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [644]

UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA,"  
Captain Wildgoose, will have immediate des-  
patch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [687]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CLAYMORE,"  
Captain Gulland, will be despatched on or about  
the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
TURNER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [688]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET & Co.  
INDIA AND CHINA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI:  
THE Steamship

"EUROPE,"  
Valladier, Commander, due here on the 14th  
instant, will have quick despatch for the above  
Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [659]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"EUROPE,"  
Valladier, Commander, will sail on or about  
the 24th September, for MARSEILLES,  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, and SUEZ, and will leave to call at  
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and



## Post Office.

For *Holhow*.—Per *Wille*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For *Sadowa* and *Amoy*.—Per *Miramar*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
For *Nagasaki*, *Hio*, and *Yokohama*.—Per *Zameti*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For *Shanghai*.—Per *Ningpo*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For *Shanghai*.—Per *Glencoe*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For *Holhow* and *Pakhoi*.—Per *Greyhound*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For *Nagasaki* and *Kobe*.—Per *Kumamoto Maru*, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.  
For *Amoy* and *Tamsui*.—Per *Hatlong*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For *Straits* and *Bombay*.—Per *Samatra*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For *Yokohama*.—Per *Benary*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

The Postal Guide, published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong Lit for the Far East* for 1883, which supercedes all previous editions.

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.**  
The French Contract Packet "DIEMNAH," will be despatched on **THURSDAY**, the 20th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (*via* Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.  
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c. &c.

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**HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.**  
THE FRENCH MAIL—**DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE**—  
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

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**DAY OF DEPARTURE.**  
7 A.M., Post Office opens.  
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.  
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.  
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

**DAY OF DEPARTURE.**  
NOON.—Money Order Office closes.  
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.  
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until  
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.  
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

**SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.**  
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned, Officers.\* Bandmasters, Army

Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Whippers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong postage stamps. The postage on the State steamer is two cents (one penny).

2.-The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.-Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.-The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent by mail.

5.-If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter and the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c. must be stated in full.

6.-Soldiers and Sailors have no privilege with regard to the papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOOKS.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Po

Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a check or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted & the sake of the Postage Stamp.

**LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.**

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid to cent per half ounce, as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

**TEA. MUSTERS.**

Persons who send *Musters* of Tea through the Post in *Tins* are requested to have them marked or squared instead of round, as it is impossible

A Pillar Box has been established at the West Point Police Station (opposite the sailormen's Home) and another at the south front of the Harbour Department. The hours of clearance are as follow:-

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
West Point Department .....	10.00	2.00	4.15
Harbour Department .....	10.15	2.15	4.30
Letter arrival at the Post Office 10.15 2.15 4.15			

\*Mails closing at this hour will be clear open till the Messenger arrives from the Pillar Boxes.

Correspondence of all kinds posted in either box before the first clearance on mail day will be in time for the Homeward Mail.

All correspondence for Hongkong will be cleared the same day for Hongkong will be cleared the same day.

Residents who keep a postage account with this Office may post local correspondence their boxes without stamps, provided the sender

name or recognised device appears on each article.

Local correspondence means that for Hong Kong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China.

\* But not Wireless Officers, viz., Conductors, General Messengers, or Carriers.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, No. 7, PRINCE STREET, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong, September 1, 1922.







## Intimations.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCOW.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

The grim, gaunt spectre cholera is once more in our midst, and it will be no fault of the exceedingly able men who are making a sort of pretence to direct the government of this unfortunate and grossly mis-governed colony if the epidemic does not spread throughout the community carrying death in its track. If we escape this impending calamity it will be solely owing to our good luck, and not to any precautions taken by the authorities to secure our protection. It is only a few weeks ago since the bungling and blundering of the Government and its indifferent or wooden-headed officials placed the colony in great jeopardy, at the same time sacrificing several lives which might easily have been saved had any sensible preparations been made at Stonecutters Island to meet an emergency of the kind which arose on board the steamship *Dale* and here is almost a repetition of the criminal carelessness which then resulted so disastrously. Instead of profiting by experience and taking active measures to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful proceedings as those connected with the quarantine of the *Dale*, the authorities, as soon as all apparent danger had passed, lapsed into a state of comfortable repose and masterly inactivity, the results of which the community are now likely to experience.

Let us be brief, for the theme is not a pleasant one to dwell on. Early on the morning of Wednesday the 12th inst. the steamship *Algha* arrived from the notoriously cholera-stricken port of Swatow with 600 Chinese passengers on board, and anchored in the midst of the shipping in this harbour. Rumours were quickly flying round that cholera was on board, and that one man had died from that disease on the passage from Swatow. We will charitably suppose that these rumours did not reach the ears of the authorities. At all events the steamer was not quarantined until about thirty hours after her arrival—during which time she had free communication with the shore—and meanwhile one European seaman and three Chinese passengers had died from cholera. The yellow flag was hoisted yesterday, and the steamer was ordered over to the quarantine anchorage about noon. Two Chinese died late last night and four more succumbed this morning. Eleven persons stricken with the disease have been landed on Stonecutters Island and possibly several more deaths have occurred during the day. However, the serious character of the infection must be clearly apparent.

We would like to know why this vessel was permitted to anchor in the harbour, with her cholera stricken crew of passengers, and to hold free communication with the city for a period of about 30 hours after her arrival! Who is responsible for this disgraceful neglect? Is Swatow a clean port? If so the sooner it is declared infected the better; if not a grave responsibility has been incurred somewhere. It is notorious that Swatow has never been free from cholera the entire summer. Why then should steamers laden with Chinese passengers direct from this hot-bed of infection be permitted to enter the port at all? These matters require the serious and prompt consideration of the Government. We shall return to the subject after a fuller investigation into the facts of the case.

American-born artists can paint and draw equally as well as those of other countries, but after all, what can draw like an American dog fight?

Another "largest telescope in the world" has just been erected. It brings the moon so close that the man can be distinctly heard yelling "Don't shoot."

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 14th.

## BRITISH MEDIATION.

The *Temps* says that the British Government has agreed to mediate between China and France.

## RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each for three year olds; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb.; second to receive 200 sovs., and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; Old St. Leger Course (about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards, 223 subs.)  
The Duke of Hamilton's b. c. Ossian, by Salvator—Music—(J. Watts)  
Mr. C. Perkins' b. c. Chislehurst, by Beauclerc—Empress—(J. Snowden)  
Lord Ellesmere's b. c. Highland Chief, by Hampton—Corrie—(F. Webb)

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that 90 per cent. of the Russian people are grossly illiterate.

LATEST reports from Canton state that everything is quiet, and the general order of things remains unchanged.

OWING to great pressure on our space "The St. Leger" by "An Old Sportsman" has been kept over until to-morrow.

ATLANTA, in Georgia, wants a new gaol, the old one becoming so full, they say, that the prisoners' legs are sticking out of the window.

A MAN can no longer wear gloves except when he is driving a horse or dancing with ladies. The exceptions make strange combinations.

"CAN the Old Love?" is the title of a novel from the German. We should say they could. We know an old toper who loves whiskey twice as well as he did when he was a boy.

"In the sentence, 'John strikes William,'" remarked a school teacher, "What is the object of strikes?" "Higher wages and less work," promptly replied the intelligent youth.

AN irreverent Philadelphia paper thinks the reason why the Salvation Army doesn't succeed in the States is because while the Americans like their drinks strong, they prefer to take their religion mild.

A POOR man once came to a miser, and said, "I have a favour to ask." "So have I," said the miser. "Grant mine first then I will comply with thine." "Agreed." "My request is," said the miser, "that you ask me for nothing."

MILWAUKEE reports a rare instance of fraternal affection. A young man there got his brother under the influence of drugs and then eloped with his wife. Such tender solicitude in bearing another's burdens is seldom evinced in this selfish world.

THE *Detroit Free Press* states that John Hay received more by the death of one father-in-law in two minutes than he made in twenty years as a poet. We don't say anything against poets, but there's a great and solemn warning hidden away in this case.

A NEW York paper having printed an item stating that a soda fountain had exploded, seriously injuring three persons, was obliged to print a large extra edition to supply the demands of young men who wanted to send a marked copy to their Summer girls.

A LITTLE Boston girl was encouraged by her parents to study so much that her brain gave way, and she is now an idiot. This is a sad result, but the parents must find some consolation in the thought that they have made their daughter like themselves.

THE account of the riot at Canton was, we understand, telegraphed to the New York *Herald* by Col. Gilder, its correspondent here, and appeared in that paper on Tuesday morning last. Quick work that. The account did not appear in any of the English papers until Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

OUR Haiphong correspondent writes under date the 10th inst.—Two days ago the *Paraveal* came into this port with a large Chinese junk in tow, which she had captured near the mouth of the river. The junk was laden with a quantity of arms, and munitions of war. The commander informs me that as soon as the *Paraveal* hove in sight, the Chinese deserted the junk, making good their escape in a boat.

THE following is an exact translation of the terms in which Abd-el-Kader made his engagement with France, in 1848: "Grace to God only, I give you my sacred word that does not admit of any doubt. I declare I will not again excite my people against the French, either in person or by letters, or by any other method. I take my oath before Mohammed, Abraham, Moses and Jesus Christ, by the Tourat, the New Testament and the Koran, by the book of Bokhari and the Moslem. I take this oath solemnly, from my heart and tongue. This oath is binding both on me and my friends, who sign not this present paper with me because they do not know how to write. Compliments of Abd-el-Kader, son of Mahdi-el-Din."

SAYS the *Japan Mail*—The *Mainichi Shinbun* professes to have received intelligence from Korea to the effect that the King of that country has "banished Min Yong-ik leader of the pro-Japanese party, to the province of Kohia, and has degraded Min Thai-ho, leader of the pro-Chinese party, to an office subordinate to that which he had so far held. The reason assigned by our Japanese contemporary for these removals, is "to settle the differences between China and Japan." The expression is vague; but the idea ascribed to the Korean Majesty is a most delicious one. Supposing, nevertheless, that any seriousness does exist, as unhappily there is little reason to doubt (though it hardly arises from friction in the Korean matter), it is not likely to be assuaged by impartial ill-treatment of the kind alleged to have been prescribed by the Peninsular potentate.

In Great Britain the loss to the Government by worn silver money withdrawn from circulation because of deficiency of weight caused by wear and tear, amounted last year to \$140,000.

A RAILROAD projected into the interior of British Honduras is expected to do great things in developing the marvelous wealth of that country in mahogany, cedar, ebony, India rubber, &c., &c.

OVER the stall of a public writer in la rue du Bac, in Paris, is the following inscription: "M. Renard, public writer, advising compiler, translates the tongues, explains the language of flowers, and sells fried potatoes."

It is proposed to reduce by three or four pounds the knapsack of the German soldier on march. But the decrease will, it is thought, be partly made up by the addition of ten or twelve cartridges to the stock of eighty now carried.

COUNT SEVILLE, a former grand equerry of Napoleon III, going to Neuchâtel, Switzerland, to complain of being insulted by the Swiss gendarmes, was told, to his great astonishment, that there was a writ of extradition against him for forgery. He sat down to a table to draw up, it was supposed, a protest, but drew a revolver and blew his brains out.

"WHAT are we going to do with our dead?" asks an excited cremationist. Be calm, man. We can get along well enough with our dead. They won't trouble us. They are good and quiet enough. It's the live men that worry us. What are we going to do with some of the live men? and we will tell you confidentially there is one of them we are going to push down a four story well, if he comes up just once more, with the same old bill to-day. Then you can take what is left of him and go on with the discussion of your question.—*Bur. Hawk.*

AN American contemporary says that the notorious "masher" Gebhardt has \$80,000 a year, but his income for several years has been mortgaged in consequence of his extravagances this season. Mrs. Langtry boasts that she has not put out a shilling in her travels. She has received \$200,000 worth of jewelry from Gebhardt, who bought her a necklace for \$25,000, bracelets of alternate sapphires and diamonds for \$17,000, rings enough to cover every generously built finger on the Lily's hands, besides butterflys, stars, horseshoes and crescents to stick all over her bust and form a diamond stomacher. In spite of all this, it is said she is about to throw him overboard.

THE United States Consul, Colonel Mosby, has informed us that the United States Navy Department have forwarded through him, a telegram to Admiral Pierce Crosby to arrange for the protection of American interests at Canton and to despatch a man-of-war there at once, also to telegraph to the *Turkists* and the *Enterpriser* to hasten their movements to China. Colonel Mosby had a conference with Commander Clenden of the *Palos* about that vessel proceeding to Canton. We understand that the *Palos*, which is still in the hands of the Dock Company, is unable to go at once but after her trial trip to-morrow she will take in her ordnance stores from Stonecutters Island, where they have been stored pending the repairs to the vessel, and, provided everything be satisfactory at the trial, she will proceed to Canton on Monday morning should it then be deemed necessary.

MR. THAI-HO, a prominent officer of the Korean Government, is (says the *Japan Daily Mail*) said to have lately forwarded a lengthy memorial to his monarch, urging the necessity of expelling the Japanese from the peninsula. The purport of the petition is that the financial crisis, from which the Government of Korea grievously suffers at present, necessitates the suspension of all intercourse with foreign countries; and that the Japanese, having been the first to introduce aliens into the peninsula, should be expelled as a preliminary measure. Yet, as the memorialist considers this impossible to be effected by force, owing to the inferiority of Korea in the matter of warlike readiness, he suggests the engagement of a number of magicians, who, he believes, would be able to defeat all the armies and navies of Japan and all other foreign countries. The memorial concludes by stating that, if the plan recommended be not adopted, Korea will perish from pecuniary embarrassment.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Honam* arrived here from Canton last night in a disabled condition, with her starboard paddle wheel broken, in tow of a small Company's steamer *White Cloud*. From enquiries made we learn that while en route from Canton to this port, at a distance of about twenty miles from Hongkong, a loud crash was heard in the starboard paddle box. The passengers became alarmed and the engines were at once stopped. Upon examination it was found that all the floats and gear of the starboard wheel had given way, the wheel itself being thus completely disabled. A boat was got out and everything made ready to send to Hongkong for assistance. The boat, which was in charge of the chief officer of the steamer, proceeded towards Hongkong, but, before long, fell in with a steam launch having a junk in tow. Arrangements were made with the captain of the launch, and the chief officer proceeded in her towards Hongkong, but before reaching this port sighted the *White Cloud*, which, had, fortunately, taken the inside passage to Macao. The chief officer boarded the *White Cloud*, and Captain A. Benning at once proceeded to the *Honam's* assistance, and took her in tow, arriving here at 9.15 p.m. The news of the accident to the *Honam* had in the meanwhile reached the Steamboat Co.'s office here, and the *Fame* was sent to tow her to port, the Secretary of course not calculating that the "lame duck" would be picked up by the *White Cloud*. The damage sustained to the *Honam* is pretty extensive and will probably take some considerable time to repair.

THE committee appointed by the French Chambers to consider the pension to M. Pasteur, the scientist, who, it was recently announced, will investigate the origin of cholera, have agreed to recommend its increase from 12,000 francs to 25,000, with a reversion to the widow and children.

AUGUSTUS was told of an extravagant Roman knight who had wasted all his property. When his goods were sold by auction, Augustus commissioned a person to bid for his pillow. Being asked why he wished to have this article of furniture in particular, he replied—"Such a pillow must be very desirable upon which a man so deep in debt could sleep soundly."

A STAUNCH Whig of the old school, disputing with a Jacobite, said he had two reasons for being against the interest of the Pretender. "What are those?" inquired the Tory. "The first is that he is an impostor, and not really King James's son." "Why, that," said the Jacobite, "is a good reason, if it could be proved; but pray what is the other?" "That he is King James's son," replied the Whig.

THE E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Mennuir*, Captain W. Ellis, arrived in harbour last evening at 7.30 from Sydney. The *Mennuir* has come from Sydney to Hongkong by the Western route, via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Freemantle, Batavia and Singapore and is the pioneer vessel of the company in that direction. The *Mennuir* passed through the Straits of Sunda shortly after the explosion at Krakatoa, and luckily for her and all on board Princes Channel was unchanged and she came through unharmed. No lights were seen either on Fifth Point or at Anjer and many speculations were rife on board as to what had caused the changes on the coast.

On reaching Batavia the first intelligence of the eruption was received. The *Mennuir* encountered a strong W. and S.W. gale when on the South coast of Australia, since which she has had beautiful weather up to arrival. She brings 110 passengers for this port.

THIS instance of overpowering curiosity comes to us from Virginia—The Valley of Virginia during the late war was the theatre of many scenes of bravery that would add lustre to the annals of any land. Here Ashby the brave, Mosby the daring, and Jackson the soldier made for themselves names that can never be forgotten. Here, too, the "Boys in Blue" many times showed their devotion to the country they loved so well, and the Union of their fathers. In the midst of this lovely valley, on a branch of the Shenandoah River, one evening in midsummer, occurred the following: A half-dozen "rebs" were lounging on the south bank of the river, when there approached the opposite bank a company of "blue-coats," ten to one of their own number. Of course it would have been madness to stand battle, so the order was given to retire. But one of the "rebs," a reckless dare-devil, brought his musket to his shoulder, fired, and "brought down his man." Then jumping into the river, he began swimming across to the opposite bank, which by this time was lined with "the enemy," and was only prevented from doing so by the positive command of his officer. On being asked why he attempted to cross in the face of certain death he replied, "I wanted to see where I hit him."—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE steamship *Algha* which arrived here from Swatow at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 12th inst. with 600 Chinese passengers and cholera on board—was permitted to anchor amidst the shipping in the harbour, holding open communication with the shore, until noon yesterday when the death of a European seaman and three Chinese passengers on board necessitated the hoisting of the yellow flag, which, of course, led to the steamer being placed in quarantine. We understand that the bodies were buried at sea an hour after the *Algha* reached the quarantine anchorage. Two more died at 10 o'clock last night, and were also consigned to the sea shortly afterwards. Four more succumbed this morning, and owing to the Chinese passengers objecting to their removal for burial at sea, as they wished to take them on shore, the captain and officers armed themselves and remained until assistance arrived. When the police appeared on the scene the Chinese quietly submitted, and the bodies were removed without further opposition. The Chinese passengers raised strong objections to being quarantined, and wished to be taken back to Swatow. We believe that everything is quiet at present on board the *Algha*, although the situation is even now a critical one. Eleven sick men have been landed on Stonecutters Island where Dr. Marques has been in attendance since last night.

SOME very remarkable statements made by a prominent member of the New York detective department "to a somewhat credulous Boston reporter will no doubt help to confirm old ladies of both sexes as to the dreadful nature of the American woman." According to this authority the result of the woman's rights movement in New York is that more women go armed than men, and the softer sex are declared to be much more formidable to roughs and burglars than men. A man when he hears a burglar throws up the window and shouts for the police; a woman slips her hand under the pillow, and, rushing up to the intruder, thrusts the barrel against his clothes and fires. "A woman with a pistol," says this detective, "is the game thing on earth." In every case where a man has been shot by a woman his clothes have been burned. That may be, but when the prominent detective went on state that every other woman in Broadway carries a pistol—usually a nickel-plated Smith and Wesson—in her bosom, and when he adds that Mrs. Modjeska sleeps with a brace of pistols under her pillow, that Mrs. Adeline Patti is a "terror with a revolver," and that Miss Anderson once scared the whole United States army at Leavenworth by firing blank cartridges from her revolver, he must have felt that he was presuming a little too much upon the simplicity even of a Boston reporter.

"No," said the sporting gentleman, "I don't claim that my brown horse is a thoroughbred, and when I entered him in the race I marked him h.b.b. half-breed, you know. But the confounded printer tried to spell out the abbreviation and got it hybrid, and it was embarrassing to find on the programmes that I was represented to have entered a mule. It maddened me."

A CORRESPONDENT tells a very good story of a clergyman who, having received a public document which was ordered to be read in all the churches, and which was particularly obnoxious to the people, shrewdly told his hearers, that though he had positive orders to read the declaration, they had none to hear it; they might therefore leave the church. They took the hint, and the clergyman read the document to empty pews.

SHERIDAN was once dining with Peter Moore, when a servant, in passing between Sheridan and the fire, knocked down the plate-warmer with a tremendous clatter. Sheridan started, and trembled. Moore, provoked at this, scolded the servant, adding, "I suppose you have broken all the plates?" "No, sir," replied the servant; "not one." "Not one!" exclaimed Sheridan; "then, hang it, you have made all the noise for nothing."

WILHELM Henry, Duke of Norfolk (the Protestant of the family before the late Duke), was attending James II., in his duty as Earl Marshal to the Popish chapel of the Court, he stopped short at the door, and making his bow to the King, suffered him to pass on without accompanying him. The King was piqued and turning round, observed, "my Lord, your father would have gone farther." The Duke made a lower bow than before, and replied, "Your Majesty's father would not have gone so far."

JOHANN STRAUSS has a new operetta, entitled "Une Nuit-Venitienne" in rehearsal, which is destined for production in Berlin. The talented composer, who has recently taken unto himself a third wife, to legalize his marriage with whom he had to become a Protestant, owing to the Catholic religion not recognizing the divorce that was lately decreed in his favor, is spending his honeymoon at his chateau in Vienna. His present intention is to leave this residence in the beginning of September to assist at the final rehearsals of his work himself.

MR. HOLMES, hurrying along the road to catch a train, hails farmer Jones, who passed him in a gig, and asked him to give him a lift. Farmer Jones readily consents and for time all goes on well. But the horse is frisky, and after shying at several objects in the road, it at last sets off at a gallop, which looks rather like running away. Mr. Holmes is nervous and delicate, and does not care about horses under any circumstances. "I say, Jones," he says at last, "I'd give ten pounds to be out of this!" Hold, "yer tongue, man," replies Jones. "Ye'll be out for nothing in less than a minute,"—a prediction which proved true.

AFROPOS of prisons and prisoners, we read that M. Camescasse has lately done a good action of an uncommon kind during his tour of inspection among the Paris prisons. In one of them he came across a man who had been a teacher in one of the provinces, and some years ago served a term of imprisonment for theft. When released, no one would employ him, and though he has never stolen again or otherwise misconducted himself, he has been arrested thirty times as a vagabond. M. Camescasse was so much touched that he ordered him to be at once set at liberty, and gave him some assistance that he might live at Paris for a time, where a situation has been procured for him at the special recommendation of the Prefect. Before his fall he was entitled to a certain amount of pension for several years of work, but was considered to have forfeited it, and M. Camescasse means to try and procure it for him. As he goes through the prisons, he listens to every prisoner's story, and where he thinks the cases are hard, or there has been a miscarriage of justice, he endeavours to help them. No prefect of police has ever done this before, and it would not be amiss if the example were followed elsewhere.

WE take the following from the London *Bird of Freedom*—The sanguine Russian actor, Lubinoff, was scarcely a success at the Vaudeville. Indeed, in playing Bandmann's old part of Narcissus, he showed none of the German's qualities, except the accent, which is not in itself sufficient to make a reputation for any man. In attempting the impersonation Lubinoff gave an illustration of a fool *Russian* in whose angels fear to tread. What a choleric old man the said Bandmann was. How I have heard him rave at the club waiters! His salad was not mixed to his liking. And, on what easy provocation he was induced to raise his fists. It seems an age ago, but it is in reality only about five years, since on some difference of opinion with poor Mrs. Roubay he visited, personal chastisement on that lady, and had to account for his conduct in a court of justice, from which he emerged not in the very best possible fashion. I remember a ribald lampoonist of the period turning the episode into rhyme, which at this distance of time one may venture to reprint—

By a German Gentleman to the Orchestra of the Queen's Theatre  
Narcissus, Narcissus, I say you make  
Don't make war on us to us  
Use your fists and your thumbs and state  
We never see of this?  
Hoch! Bandmann, dear, oblige  
Before the old did do  
Don't make bad worse, my friend  
No rush about your face  
Did Roubay in a very young way  
As all good bodies know  
Use force of words, my friend  
My guess and state above  
If from some cause the shock will  
Do make not your fists  
Mia in der drama's deciding fist  
She will against us  
You which her arms and her mind  
On her fingers her life  
Ayus! Narcissus, mine father friend  
She is not your wife  
Alas! pretty Mrs. Roubay has since then gone to that ethereal where assaults are unknown, and where for the sake of our future comfort—it is to be hoped the great (?) German tragedian cannot enter.

## THE WAR IN TONKIN.

AN ADVANCE FROM HANOI.

## VICTORY OF THE FRENCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIPHONG, September 10th, 1883.

An advance from Hanoi in force has been made against the Black Flags by the troops under General Douet, and resulted in a decisive victory for the French. The following hastily scrawled lines will give you a sufficiently clear account of this important movement.

On the morning of the 31st August at 5 a.m. the *Pluviers*, *Fanfare*, *Leopard*, and the *Ruri Maru* embarked amongst them Hanoisome 800 French troops, and the *Edclair*, Capt. George's "Yellow Flags," for conveyance to Palan. The troops were all embarked by half-past six a.m., and the squadron started but the *Trombe* which got first away unfortunately broke down. The *Ruri Maru*, which left at same time as the other vessels, then took the lead which she maintained to the Four Column Pagoda, where she had to stop to pick up the Commandant Berger, but even with this detention she got in ahead of the *Pluviers*, which had General Bouet and his staff on board, at 1 p.m. I had almost omitted to mention that on the 29th and 30th of August one company of French troops and two companies of (Saigon) Annamites had been taken up by the *Ruri Maru* to Four Column Pagoda, and these moved on by land, together with George's "Yellow Flags," to Palan on the morning of the 31st, without meeting with opposition, and we found them there on our arrival. The General and Staff made the *Ruri Maru* their headquarters on the 31st, and until the preparations for the attack which had been arranged for the following day were completed.

After the troops were landed, the squadron, with the exception of the *Fanfare*, moved up and anchored off the entrance of the river Dai, and on the following morning at daylight the *Edclair* with the gunboats *Maquidon* and *Hacks* descended the Dai in the rear of Phong, which was the goal of the French operations. The signal for advance on the morning of the 1st of September was the first gun from the gunboats on the Dai, and this was fired at about 7.15, when the expedition started, about 1,500 strong, with six guns. There was only one road, so, while the main body proceeded by this road, the French forces were extended on each side in the paddy fields and were thus enabled to attack the enemy on both flanks. The Black Flags were found in force at about half past 9 at a large village called Thong, about 2 miles from Palan. They had entrenched themselves strongly with bamboo fences and were also protected by the thick cover which surrounds the village. By noon, however, they were driven from their positions with heavy loss, and retreated in disorder off Phong. The French continued their advance and took up a position within a few hundred yards of the village, where, after making ample preparations for an attack the next morning, they encamped for the night.

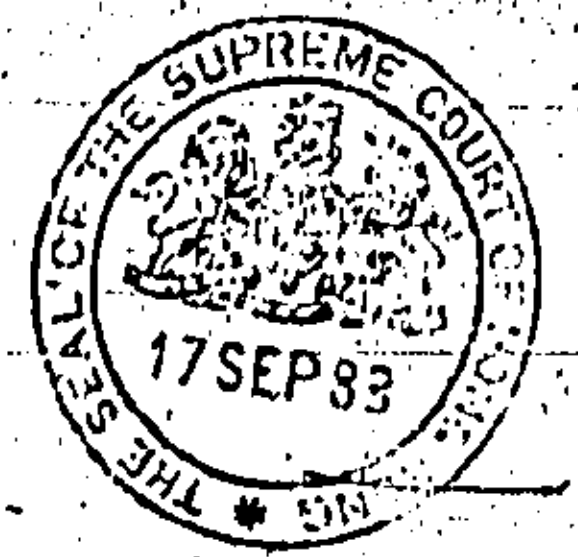
On September 2nd at 9 a.m. the French troops advanced on the village of Phong, which they captured after a slight resistance on the part of the enemy. The Black Flags were completely driven from the place, retreating in disorder to the southward, evidently with the intention of retiring on Sontai by the southern road. The gunboats effectually barred the way to Sontai by the northern route. The French killed and wounded were conveyed on board the *Ruri Maru* with as little delay as possible. The wounded were at once attended to, and afterwards sent by steam launch to Hanoi. The whole of the officers and men, wounded, killed, and captured, and the number of the enemy killed, and the highest praise. It is also only fair to state that the whole of the French troops engaged behaved most gallantly. They had to fight for hours under a galling fire in the paddy fields with the water up to their waists, with the trenches which swarm in countless numbers, sucking their very life blood. However, their triumph was most complete, which makes up for all the hardships they underwent. Six black banners were captured by the French, and I understand that Captain George and his "Yellow Flags," who were engaged with the column commanded by the redoubtable chief, the Black Flag, Lu Yung-fook, were severely wounded, and captured the principal flag carried by this force. At all events at half past 2 p.m. on the 2nd Sept., the officer watching the proceedings from the fore-topmast cross-trees of the *Fanfare* reported seeing Lu Yung-fook, the chief of the Black Flag, in full retreat southward. This is the greatest advantage the French have gained in this district, and it has engendered confidence in the troops and done a great deal of good.

The programme as laid down by the chief of the Staff, which was to attack the Black Flags in their position at Thong and Phong, and clear the country then up to the Dai, and advance the French camp to Palan, instead of the Four Column Pagoda, was carried out completely. The Chinese opposed to the French were variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000, and from all accounts must have suffered fearfully as large numbers of their dead were left on the field, which is contrary to their usual custom. General Bouet and his staff returned to the *Ruri Maru* on the morning of the 3rd instant, and on the afternoon of that day this vessel after embarking some horses and a number of 450 rifles, and 100 boxes of cartridges, was the first to be down there, with practical evidence of the French success in the shape of the black banners of the enemy and other flags flying from the little steamer. I was lucky enough to have the opportunity of a good view of the operations and the difficulties with which the French had to contend. I was "glad to find" Captain George and his men well to the front, and doing valuable service in guarding the French left. The medical service as well as the commissariat and ordnance left nothing to be desired. The operations on the 2nd and 3rd Sept., which the wounded and dead were promptly brought in, and attended to and the kind and indefatigable efforts of the Doctor in soothing and alleviating the sufferings of the wounded, prove that the French are not behind other nations in these important matters.

The French losses amounted to 15 killed, and 4 wounded, which is a very small proportion of 100,000 men. The Chinese losses are estimated at 1,000 killed, and 2,000 wounded. The proportion of Chinese killed during the operations is certainly very small. It is also only fair to state that the great majority of the Chinese who were killed, really fell in the open paddy fields. Notwithstanding a certain melancholy, or looseness of style and discipline, which looks peculiar to troops who have been accustomed to the machine-like movements of British and German troops, the French soldier of the present day is in him the true metal of his forefathers, as the Chinese Black Flags will quickly learn to their cost only. I am greatly indebted to the French General, who has received since the engagement not only confirm the report, that Lu Yung-fook was wounded, but, unfortunately, state that the Annamese chief, King Duc of Hanoi, was killed in the field. Palan is now the French advanced post, and the fortifications at the Four Column Pagoda have consequently been evacuated, and do



# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 509.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TO HAND PER "GLENGLADE."

PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET SOAPS.

PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.

CARBOLIC ACID.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN DREDGERS.

WINTER HOSIERY.

TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS.

THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS, GUARANTEED TO WEAR.

THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH LAMPS.

THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST DESIGNS.

ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33. RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00 PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS: F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman. C. LUCAS, Esq.,.....W. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq.,.....G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH. Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Undersigned Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [181]

## INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M<sup>r</sup>. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 20th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218 feet or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on Ground in the possession of Government and measuring thereon 240 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on St. Francis Street, and measuring thereon 280 feet or thereabouts, and registered in the Land Office as Section A, and the Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199, (making together the whole of Inland Lot No. 199). Together with the HOUSES and erections thereon, held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 26th June, 1843, and for the further term of 924 years subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £50.

The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots, subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BREKTON, WOTTON, & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong, or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong. Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [693]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong Mr. ARTHUR SPENCER GARFITT has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [672]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD. Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to M. A., Office of this paper. Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

### TO LET.

No. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, in 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

## For Sale.

### NOW READY.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY," a BOOK of simple sentences in the CANTONESE DIALECT with free and literal translations, and directions for the rendering of English Grammatical forms in Chinese and vice versa.—By J. DEER BALL.

PRICE.....\$2.00. INTERLEAVED COPIES.....\$2.50.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR. "EASY SENTENCES in the HAKKA DIALECT with a Vocabulary." PRICE.....\$1.00.

The above works are on SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, W. BREWER'S and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's. Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [675]

### FOR SALE.

EX-STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKINGS' PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE. Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry. Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

### FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.

PONGEE SILK of all kinds. Apply to FUNG TANG, OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG, 44, Bonham Strand. Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

## Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH.

## RECEIVED

PER TO-DAY'S MAIL

MAPS OF TONQUIN.

PRICES.—25 CENTS.

60

75

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [560]

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS AND HANDBOOKS.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE STARS AND HOW TO FIND THEM.

HOLTHAM'S EIGHT YEARS IN JAPAN.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

NEW DESIGNS IN SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.

CHEAP BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY IN SEVERAL NEW TINTS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, AND COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

TENNIS BATS; DOUBLE STRUNG.

COPYING PRESSES; FOOLSCAP AND LETTER SIZE.

CHIT BOOKS AND CHIT CASES and a quantity of NOVELTIES

W. BREWER.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO'S SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

OF

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,

DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST OPENED.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR MUSIC EX S.S. "LAERTES":—

LEE SIRENES WALTZ, LIGHT OF LOVE WALTZ, AU-PRINTemps WALTZ.

GARDEN PARTY POLKA, BON-BON POLKA, GRELOTZ POLKA.

VENITENNE WALTZ, OFFICERS' WALTZ.

HAPPY THOUGHTS WALTZ.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.

DOLORES WALTZ.

SOUVIENS-TOI WALTZ.

MESSENGER OF LOVE WALTZ.

LA REINE DES PAPILLONS WALTZ, RUBY WALTZ.

SCHUMANN'S, METZLER'S AND CHOPIN'S MUSIC ALBUMS.

Apply at the

"NOVELTY STORE."

Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [238]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE-MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

## Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"CAMBODIA."

Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless due to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [697]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on the 30th June, 1883, entitled to SHARES of the New Issue are requested to pay the amount of DOLLARS FIFTY (\$50) to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 30th September, 1883, when a receipt will be given to be afterwards exchanged for a Share Scrip on presentation at the Office of the Company. Calls unpaid at the above date will be charged Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [686]

### NOTICE.

IT frequently occurs that from damp or otherwise GOOD TEA is spoiled from the fact of its being musty, mouldy, unpalatable to foreigners' taste and unfit for their use. This refused TEA the Lady Superior of the Italian Convent now comes forward and begs the Ladies and Gentlemen to let her have for her numerous Chinese Pupils for whom tea is the Sole luxury.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1883.

### A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES

AT

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Next Door to the Temperance Hall. Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STEVNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A HOADLY, Proprietor.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from this date their Office to No. 24, Praya Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

### NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half-year ended June 30th, 1883, on or before September 15th next, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong 20th August, 1883. [653]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS, MERCHANT NAVY, NAVY BOILER, LONG FLAX, CHOWN, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [469]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co's LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ."

Captain Ainslie, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1883. [644]

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"BENARTY."

will be despatched at DAVLIGHT, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [698]

## UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA."

Captain Wildgoose, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [687]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET